

## S.C. – Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

### \*Excerpted from the 2011 S.C. HIV Epidemiological Profile

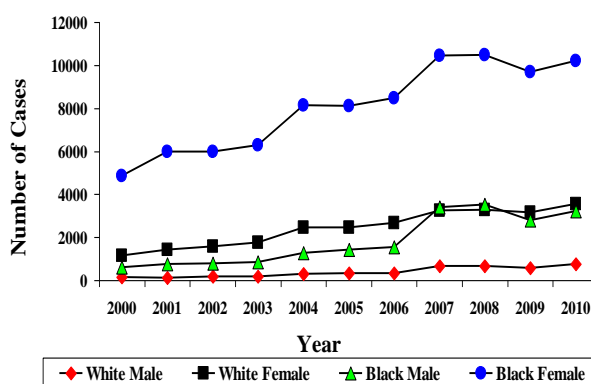
#### People with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

STDs are primary risk factors for HIV infection and a marker of high risk, unprotected sexual behavior. Many STDs cause lesions or other skin conditions that facilitate HIV infection. Trends in STD infection among different populations (e.g. adolescents, women, men who have sex with men) may reflect changing patterns in HIV infection that have not yet become evident in the HIV/AIDS caseload of a particular area.

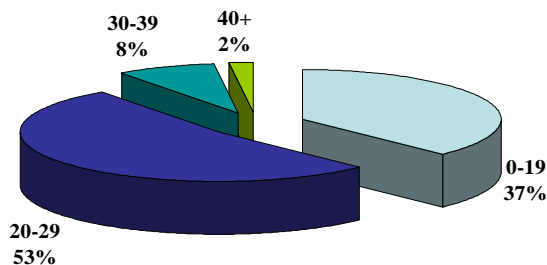
#### Chlamydia

Figure 3.20 shows the increase of chlamydia as a result of initiating routine screening for all young women attending family planning and STD clinics in health departments statewide. In 2010, there were 26,837 cases of chlamydia diagnosed in South Carolina. Among those cases, 38 percent were African-American women and 13 percent were white women. Thirty-four percent of chlamydia cases have 'Unknown' or 'Other' for race and/or sex; this is attributed to the fact that Electronic Lab Reports (ELR) do not include the Race or Sex.

**Figure 3.20: South Carolina reported Chlamydia cases by year of diagnosis, 2000-2010**



**Figure 3.21: Proportion of 2010 reported Chlamydia cases by year of diagnosis by age group**



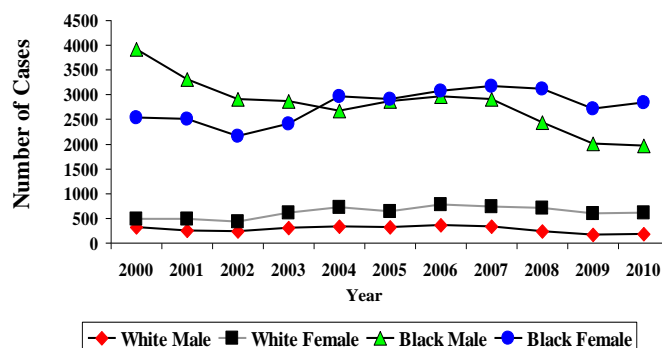
Excludes persons with no reported age.

Figure 3.21 shows that in 2010, young adults 20-29 have the highest proportion of chlamydia (53 percent) in the state. Those age 19 and under have the second highest proportion of chlamydia (37 percent).

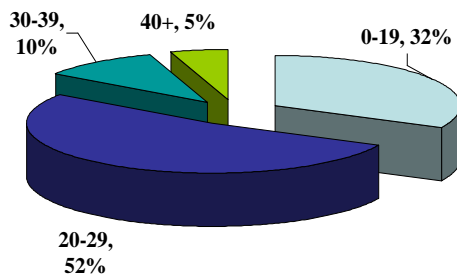
#### Gonorrhea

In 2010, 7,925 gonorrhea cases were diagnosed. African-American men and women account for 61 percent of reported cases in 2010. As with chlamydia, thirty percent of reported cases have 'Unknown' or 'Other' for race and/or sex. Figure 3.22 shows trends among reported race/gender by year.

**Figure 3.22: South Carolina reported gonorrhea cases by year of diagnosis, 2000-2010**



**Figure 3.23: Proportion of 2010 reported Gonorrhea cases by year of diagnosis by age group**



Like chlamydia, gonorrhea cases most affect young adults under the age of 30 (85 percent of total). With those age 19 and under comprising 32 percent of total, and those age 20-29 comprising 52 percent (Figure 3.23).

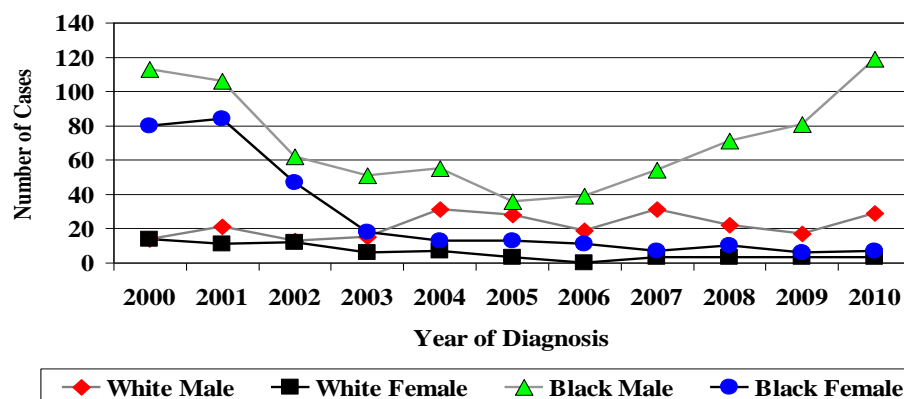
Excludes persons with no reported age.

### Infectious Syphilis

In 2010, 160 cases of infectious syphilis were diagnosed; this is up from the 108 cases reported in 2009 and is a 129 percent increase from the number of cases reported in 2006.

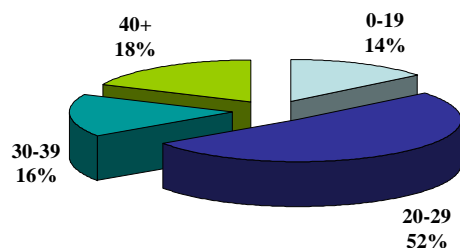
As Figure 3.24 shows, men in general represent the majority of cases (94 percent). African-American men specifically, are most impacted, accounting for 75 percent of total cases, while white men account for 18 percent of total cases. The number of infectious syphilis cases for white men has increased 53 percent between 2006 and 2010. The number of infectious syphilis cases for African-American men, over the same time period, has increased 205 percent. The number of infectious syphilis cases for both African-American females and white females has dropped significantly between 2000 and 2010. African-American females have seen a 91 percent decrease in the number of cases and white females have seen a 79 percent decrease.

**Figure 3.24: South Carolina reported Infectious Syphilis cases by year of diagnosis, 2000-2010**



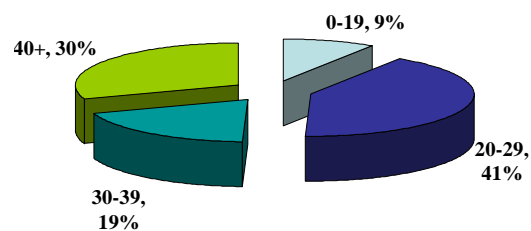
In previous years, the proportion of those impacted by infectious syphilis has been evenly divided among those under the age of 30 and those ages 30 and over (51 percent and 49 percent respectively in 2009). However, 2010 shows a shift in the age range for those most impacted by infectious syphilis. In 2010, those age 29 and under comprised the highest proportion impacted by infectious syphilis (66 percent). Compare Figure 3.25a (2010 infectious syphilis cases) to Figure 3.25b (2009 infectious syphilis cases).

**Figure 3.25a: Proportion of 2010 reported Infectious Syphilis cases by year of diagnosis by age group**



Excludes persons with no reported age.

**Figure 3.25b: Proportion of 2009 reported Infectious Syphilis cases by year of diagnosis by age group**



Excludes persons with no reported age.